

1 THE HONORABLE THOMAS S. ZILLY  
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6 U.S. DISTRICT COURT  
7 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

8 STRIKE 3 HOLDINGS, LLC, a Delaware  
9 corporation,

10 Plaintiff,

11 vs.  
12 JOHN DOE, subscriber assigned IP  
13 address 73.225.38.130,

14 Defendant.

15 JOHN DOE subscriber assigned IP  
16 address 73.225.38.130,

17 Counterclaimant,

18 vs.

19 STRIKE 3 HOLDINGS, LLC,

20 Counterdefendant.

No. 2:17-cv-01731-TSZ

NON-PARTY SON OF JOHN DOE'S  
MOTION TO QUASH AND FOR  
PROTECTIVE ORDER

NOTE ON MOTION CALENDAR:  
APRIL 5, 2019

I. INTRODUCTION

A non-party, the son of John Doe subscriber assigned IP address 73.225.38.130 ("Doe's Son"),<sup>1</sup> respectfully requests that the Court quash Plaintiff Strike 3 Holdings, LLC's subpoena to

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<sup>1</sup> Because John Doe and his son share a name, all references to John Doe's son will be to "Doe's Son."

1 depose Doe's Son, enter a protective order to prevent the future discovery of Doe's Son, and award  
 2 Doe's Son his attorneys' fees for having to bring this motion. First, Doe's Son objects to the  
 3 subpoena as defective because Plaintiff failed to serve him with the subpoena. Second, the  
 4 subpoena is defective for failure to tender fees for one day's attendance at a deposition and the  
 5 mileage allowed by law. Third, compelling Doe's Son to testify regarding information that is  
 6 neither relevant, let alone proportional to the needs of the case, would create an undue burden on  
 7 him. Instead, the purpose of Plaintiff's subpoena is to harass and embarrass Doe's Son in retaliation  
 8 for the counterclaims his father asserted against Plaintiff. For these reasons, non-party Doe's Son  
 9 respectfully requests that the Court quash the deposition subpoena and grant his motion for a  
 protective order.

## 10 II. RELEVANT FACTS

11 Defendant John Doe is a married, retired police officer in his 70's. ECF 21-25 at ¶ 1. Until  
 12 he was sued by S3H, Defendant had never heard of the pornographic websites: "Blacked,"  
 13 "Vixen," or "Tushy." *Id.*, ¶ 3. Nevertheless, in February 2018, Defendant learned from his internet  
 14 service provider ("ISP") (ECF 11) that he was the target of this lawsuit, which wrongly accuses  
 15 him of having downloaded pornographic films. When Defendant was a police officer, he was  
 16 called upon to deal with crimes stemming from sex trades. Dkt. 21-25 at ¶ 5. Thus, he has no  
 17 interest in watching pornography and categorically denies having downloaded Plaintiff's films.  
*Id.*, ¶¶ 4-6. As a result of the litigation, Defendant has been forced to hire counsel and has suffered  
 18 extreme stress, resulting in high blood pressure and insomnia. *Id.*, ¶ 7.

19 Several months before Defendant learned he was Plaintiff's target, Plaintiff filed a sole  
 20 cause of action claiming "John Doe, subscriber assigned IP address 73.225.38.130" had illegally  
 21 copied Plaintiff's copyrighted pornographic movies using BitTorrent in violation of the Copyright  
 22 Act of 1976, 17 U.S.C. § 101, *et seq. See, generally*, ECF 1. A few weeks later, Plaintiff sought  
 23 and obtained permission to subpoena Comcast for the identity of the subscriber. Dkt. 4. Plaintiff  
 24 supported its motion with four pro forma declarations by Greg Lansky, Tobias Fieser, John

1 Pasquale, and Susan Salzter. ECF 4-2 to 4-5. In addition to their boiler plate nature, the motion  
 2 and declarations contain significant omissions and inaccuracies. *See, generally*, ECF 79.

3 Typically, early discovery leads to the ISP providing the plaintiff with a Doe's identity.  
 4 Here, the Court directed the ISP to produce Defendant's identify to the Court under seal, without  
 5 providing the information to Plaintiff. ECF. 8. Plaintiff eventually learned Defendant's identity  
 6 from Defendant's counsel. ECF 80, ¶ 7. After Plaintiff learned Defendant's identity, it apparently  
 7 realized it had the wrong defendant and dismissed its claim. ECF 53. By that time, however,  
 8 Defendant had been forced to find and pay a lawyer to defend against the improper action. ECF  
 9 80, ¶ 16. As a result, Defendant asserted a number of counterclaims, including abuse of process.  
 ECF 22, 32, 64.

10 Since Plaintiff has dismissed its action and all claims asserted, the discovery Plaintiff seeks  
 11 should be limited to its defense of Defendant's counterclaims for non-infringement and abuse of  
 12 process. Declaration of J. Curtis Edmondson ("Edmondson Decl.") ¶ 8. This may include  
 13 discovery that allows Plaintiff to confirm that Defendant's computers do not contain evidence of  
 14 alleged infringement and discovery geared toward understanding the basis of the abuse of process  
 claim and any of Plaintiff's defenses to these counterclaims. *Id.*

15 Rather than pursue discovery that is both relevant and proportional, as described above, on  
 16 March 13<sup>th</sup> Plaintiff attempted to serve a deposition subpoena on Defendant's son. Declaration of  
 17 John Doe ¶¶ 2-5. Plaintiff's attempt was unsuccessful. Instead of personally serving Doe's Son,  
 18 Plaintiff's agent served Defendant. *Id.* Defendant immediately got into his truck and caught up to  
 19 Plaintiff's agent. *Id.* ¶ 6. When he stopped, Defendant contacted him and advised him that the  
 20 documents he had served were not meant for Defendant. *Id.* The agent said he did not care and that  
 21 if Defendant had a problem, he could contact his attorney. *Id.* In addition, Plaintiff failed to tender  
 22 any witness fees. *Id.*, Exh. 1. At no point did the process server speak to or interact directly with  
 23 Doe's Son. Declaration of Son of John Doe ("Doe's Son's Decl.").  
 24

Doe's Son experiences extreme anxiety, especially around driving and interacting with strangers. *Id.* ¶¶ 5-6. Doe's Son's anxiety means he rarely leaves the house and has not held a job in ten years. *Id.* Doe's Son would likely experience extreme anxiety if he was deposed. *Id.*

Plaintiff has no credible basis to suggest that evidence required to defend Defendant's counterclaims would lie with Doe's Son. Edmondson Decl. ¶ 9. Rather, Plaintiff's purpose is to unduly burden, harass, and embarrass Defendant and his son in the improper attempt to convince Defendant to drop his counterclaims. *Id.* This behavior is yet another example of how Plaintiff and its attorneys have abused the court process. *Id.*

### **III. MEET AND CONFER CERTIFICATION**

Pursuant to Rule 26(c)(1) and Local Rule 26(c)(1), counsel for Doe's Son, Joshua Turnham, certifies that on March 21, 2019, he met and conferred in good faith by telephone with Plaintiff's counsel in an effort to resolve this dispute without court intervention.

### **IV. STATEMENT OF THE ISSUES**

1. Should the Court grant Doe's Son's motion to quash his subpoena?
2. Should the Court enter a protective order precluding further efforts to obtain discovery from Doe's Son?

### **V. EVIDENCE RELIED UPON**

Doe's Son relies on the Declarations of Joshua Turnham, John Doe, Doe's Son, and J. Curtis Edmondson, along with the exhibits attached thereto.

### **VI. ARGUMENT**

#### **A. The Subpoena Should Be Quashed**

Although the scope of discovery is broad, it is not without limits. General limitations on discovery "apply with equal force" to subpoenas to non-parties as they do to parties. *Simplex Mfg. Co. v. Chien*, 2012 WL 3779629, at \*1 (W.D. Wash. 2012). "[A] court can quash a subpoena that does not seek evidence that falls within the broad scope of permissible discovery. *In re Subpoena to Records Custodian for Rossi Cox Vucinovich Flaskamp PC*, No. C09-0773RAJ, 2009 WL

1 10676364, at \*1 (W.D. Wash. June 19, 2009) (citation omitted). “On timely motion, the court for  
 2 the district where compliance is required must quash or modify a subpoena that ... subjects a person  
 3 to undue burden.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 45(d)(3)(A). Doe’s Son moves to quash the subpoena issued to  
 4 him by Plaintiff commanding him to appear for a deposition on March 27, 2019.

5 1. The subpoena is defective because Plaintiff did not serve Doe’s Son.

6 “Serving a subpoena requires delivering a copy to the named person.” Fed. R. Civ. P.  
 7 45(b)(1). “The longstanding interpretation of Rule 45 has been that personal service of subpoenas  
 8 is required.” § 2454 Service of a Subpoena, 9A Fed. Prac. & Proc. Civ. § 2454 (3d ed.). The use  
 9 of the word “delivering” in subdivision (b)(1) of the rule with reference to the person to be served  
 10 has been construed literally. *Id.* Thus, contrary to the practice with regard to the service of a  
 11 summons and complaint, “it is not sufficient to leave a copy of the subpoena at the dwelling place  
 12 of the witness.” *Id.*

13 A majority of courts have interpreted Rule 45 to require personal service on the person  
 14 named in the subpoena. *See Prescott v. Cnty. of Stanislaus*, No. 1:10-cv-00592 JLT, 2012 WL  
 15 10617, at \*3 (E.D. Cal. Jan. 3, 2012) (collecting cases where majority of courts interpret  
 16 “delivering” to require personal service); *Du Preez v. Banis*, No. CV 14-00171 LEK-RLP, 2015  
 17 WL 13567129, at \*1 (D. Haw. Oct. 7, 2015) (granting motion to quash where spouse of non-party  
 18 deponent was served); *Chima v. U.S. Dep’t of Defense*, No. 99-55209, 23 Fed. Appx. 721, 2001  
 WL 1480640, at \* 2 (9th Cir. Dec. 14, 2001) (stating that subpoenas that were served by mail  
 rather than by personal service were “defectively served”).

19 Plaintiff failed to personally serve Doe’s Son with its deposition subpoena. Instead,  
 20 Plaintiff’s agent served the Defendant. The Defendant went to great lengths to let Plaintiff’s agent  
 21 know he had served the wrong person, but the agent did not care and took no steps to cure the  
 22 problem. As a result, the subpoena cannot be effectuated. It should be quashed on this basis alone.  
 23  
 24

1       2.     The subpoena is defective because Plaintiff failed to tender fees.

2              The subpoena must also be quashed because Plaintiff failed to tender any witness fees.  
 3 Rule 45(b)(1) requires that, if a subpoena requires the party's attendance, the issuing party must  
 4 tender to the deponent fees for one day's attendance at a deposition and the mileage allowed by  
 5 law at the time service of the subpoena is made. "The Ninth Circuit construes the fee-tender  
 6 requirement rigidly: '[T]he plain meaning of Rule 45[ ] requires simultaneous tendering of witness  
 7 fees and the reasonably estimated mileage allowed by law with service of the subpoena,' and  
 8 subsequent attempts to cure the defect are without effect." *LT Int'l Ltd. v. Shuffle Master, Inc.*, No.  
 9 2:12-cv-1216-JAD-GWF, 2014 WL 3734270, at \*3 (D. Nev. July 29, 2014) (quoting *CF & I Steel*  
 10 *Corp. v. Mitsui & Co. (U.S.A.), Inc.*, 713 F.2d 494, 495 (9th Cir. 1983)); see *Ellis v. SmithKline*  
 11 *Beecham Corp.*, No. C07-5302RJB, 2008 WL 2323925, at \*1 (W.D. Wash. June 5, 2008) (granting  
 motion to quash subpoena where plaintiff failed to tender witness fees).

12              Here, Doe's Son was entitled to a total of \$69.58 for one day's attendance and mileage of  
 13 51 miles to and from his home to the designated location for his deposition. See 28 U.S.C. §  
 14 1821(b) ("A witness shall be paid an attendance fee of \$40 per day for each day's attendance.");  
 15 28 U.S.C. § 1821(c) ("A travel allowance equal to the mileage allowance which the Administrator  
 16 of General Services has prescribed, pursuant to section 5704 of title 5, for official travel of  
 17 employees of the Federal Government shall be paid to each witness who travels by privately owned  
 18 vehicle."); General Services Administration, Federal Travel Regulation: GSA Bulletin FTR 19-03  
 19 (setting reimbursement rate at \$0.58 per mile for 2019). However, neither Plaintiff nor the agent  
 20 hired by Plaintiff to serve the subpoena tendered any fees whatsoever. Like Plaintiff's failure to  
 21 serve Doe's Son, this defect, by itself, renders service of the subpoena ineffective. Further, as  
 22 described below, the subpoena is unduly burdensome and oppressive on its face; Plaintiff's failure  
 23 to tender the required fees underscores the burden the subpoena places on Doe's Son.

24       3.     The subpoena is unduly burdensome on Doe's Son as a non-party.

Finally, the Court **must** quash a subpoena that "subjects a person to undue burden." Fed. R. Civ. P. 45(d)(3)(A)(iv). In addition to the reasons stated above, the Court should also quash the

1 subpoena as unduly burdensome and oppressive in light of the fact that the requested documents  
 2 and are neither relevant nor proportional to the issues in the litigation. The court's duty to quash a  
 3 subpoena under Rule 45(d)(3)(A)(iv) is especially important where burdensome discovery is  
 4 sought from a nonparty. *See In re NCAA Student-Athlete Name & Likeness Licensing Lit.*, 2012  
 5 WL 4846522, at \*2 (N.D. Cal. Aug. 7, 2012) ("Rule 45 imposes a mandatory responsibility on  
 6 th[e] court to protect nonparties from unduly burdensome discovery.").

7 Discovery must be "proportional to the needs of the case," including consideration of  
 8 "whether the burden or expense of the proposed discovery outweighs its likely benefit." Fed. R.  
 9 Civ. P. 26(b)(1). "The 2015 amendments to Rule 26(b)(1) emphasize the need to impose  
 10 'reasonable limits on discovery through increased reliance on the common-sense concept of  
 11 proportionality.'" John Roberts, 2015 Year-End Report on the Federal Judiciary at 5-6 (Dec. 31,  
 12 2015), available at <http://www.supremecourt.gov/publicinfo/year-end/2015year-endreport.pdf>.

13 Here, Doe's Son is not a party to this action and his testimony has no other significance to  
 14 the pending counterclaims against Plaintiff. While Plaintiff may be able to seek discovery related  
 15 to its defense of Defendant's counterclaims for non-infringement and abuse of process, such as  
 16 discovery that allows it to confirm that Defendant's computers do not contain evidence of alleged  
 17 infringement and discovery geared toward understanding the basis of the abuse of process claim  
 18 and any of Plaintiff's defenses to these counterclaims, Plaintiff is not entitled to conduct a  
 19 deposition in order to fish for potentially embarrassing information that cannot reasonably be  
 20 related to Defendant's counterclaims. Plaintiff's only intent can be to harass, embarrass, or burden  
 21 Doe's Son and is not a proper use of discovery.

22 Furthermore, subjecting Doe's Son to a deposition in this matter would cause extreme  
 23 anxiety. Doe's Son has experienced significant problems with anxiety most of his life, including  
 24 fears about driving a car and interacting with strangers. Driving from Auburn to Seattle to be  
 questioned by strangers about a lawsuit against his father involving copyrights on pornographic  
 films would cause anyone anxiety, but could be crippling for Doe's Son.

1 A party or attorney who issues such a subpoena “must take reasonable steps to avoid  
 2 imposing undue burden or expense on a person subject to the subpoena.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 45(c)(1).  
 3 Plaintiff has failed to do so here; the burden on Doe’s Son to be subjected to a deposition far  
 4 outweighs any trivial value his testimony could bring to this case. *See Harvest Bank of Maryland*  
 5 *v. Countrywide Home Loans, Inc.*, No. C10-714RAJ, 2010 WL 11527320, at \*1-2 (W.D. Wash.  
 6 June 16, 2010) (quashing deposition subpoena to a non-party where discovery sought was  
 7 unnecessary); *see also Amini Innovation Corp. v. McFerran Home Furnishings, Inc.*, 300 F.R.D.  
 8 406, 412 (C.D. Cal. 2014) (granting motion to quash deposition subpoena because the burden of  
 9 sitting for a deposition outweighed “the relatively low value of [the] testimony, … particularly for  
 a non-party”).

#### 10 **B. Good Cause Exists for a Protective Order**

11 The Court has broad discretion to issue a protective order “to protect a party or person from  
 12 annoyance, embarrassment, oppression, or undue burden or expense” upon a showing of “good  
 13 cause.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(c)(1). “[A]ny person from whom discovery is sought may move for a  
 14 protective order in the court where the action is pending—or as an alternative on matters relating  
 15 to a deposition.” *Id.*

16 For the reasons discussed above, the subpoena to Doe’s Son places an undue burden on  
 17 him in light of relevant issues in the this case. Rather, the purpose of the subpoena appears to be  
 18 to embarrass Doe’s Son and his father and to retaliate for his father’s decision to assert  
 19 counterclaims when Plaintiff abandoned its own claim. As a result, a protective order preventing  
 20 any discovery to Doe’s Son is necessary and appropriate. Plaintiff is already accused of abuse of  
 21 process for its use of discovery for an improper purpose. A protective order is necessary to prevent  
 22 Plaintiff’s continued abuse of the discovery process to harass and intimidate Doe’s Son.

#### 23 **C. The Attorneys’ Fees Incurred by Doe’s Son Should Be Reimbursed**

24 If the Court grants a motion for protective order, it must require the party whose conduct  
 necessitated the motion to pay the movant’s reasonable expenses incurred in making the motion,

including attorneys' fees. Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(c)(3); Fed. R. Civ. P. 37(a)(5). Doe's Son respectfully requests that the Court order Plaintiff to reimburse him for attorneys' fees expended in bringing this motion. *See* Declaration of Joshua Turnham.

## VII. CONCLUSION

Based on the foregoing, Doe's Son respectfully requests that this Court grant his Motion to Quash Subpoena and for Protective Order, and to award him attorneys' fees incurred in bringing the motion.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED AND DATED this 21st day of March, 2019.

/s/ Joshua L. Turnham, WSBA #49926  
Joshua L. Turnham, WSBA #49926  
The Law Office of Joshua L. Turnham, PLLC  
*Attorney for Non-Party Doe's Son*